The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872. NUMBER 11.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 50
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
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OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

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We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditure, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy this notice.

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Come near me, let me lay my hand
Once more upon thy brow,
And let me whisper in thine ear
Love's fast and fondest vow.
The lips that breathe these trembling words
When they lie cold in death,
And thy dear cheek can feel no more
Their warm and loving breath.
I go from thee; God only knows
How I have longed to stay—
How I have shuddered thus to tread
The long and shadowy way.
Faith tells me that I soon must know
The love the blessed find,
And yet I falter, while I cast
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,
In bitterness and tears;
But I can leave thee something still,
To light thy weary years;
Young tender forms will cling to thee;
Perhaps will miss my tone,
And though they may not share thy grief
Thou wilt not feel alone.

Fold them still closer to thy breast,
And soothe their childish woe,
And cheer the many lonely hours
The motherless must know,
The world, with all its hopes and joys,
Will sometimes make the glad,
But they must linger round the earth
Still desolate and sad.

And, O, when time shall calm thy grief,
Perchance the hour may come
When thou wilt win another form
To share thy heart and home—
When thou wilt welcome to thy board
A younger, fairer face,
And bid thy children smile on her,
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,
That I would frown or blame,
Though they should love the stranger one,
And call her by my name;
For they will speak to thee of me,
My memory is their trust,
A word, a smile, a look mine
Will call me from the the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears,
But let the dear ones bring
To cheer their mother's home,
The blossoms of the Spring.
And there thou too may'st kneel,
And softly press the earth
That covers her, whose face once gave
A brightness to thy hearth.

Then will the forms of early years
Steal softly to thy side,
And for an hour thou can'st forvet
Thou hast another bride.
She may be all thy heart can ask,
So dear, so true to thee;
But O, the Spring time of thy love,
Its freshness was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,
And with a gentle hand
Still guide our little trembling ones,
Who make our household band.
She cannot know the tenderness
That fills their mother's breast,
But she can love them for my sake,
And make thee more than blest!

The Origin of Shylock.

A correspondent of the Jewish *Chronicle* calls attention to the fact that the original of Shakespeare's Shylock was a Christian and not a Jew. He quotes from the eleventh book of Gregori Loti's "Biography of Sixtus V." in proof of this. A Roman merchant named Techi heard that Admiral Francis Blake had conquered St. Domingo, and communicated the news to a Jewish merchant named Ceneda. The latter was so confident in the falseness of the news that, after repeated protestations, he said, "I bet a pound of my flesh that the report is untrue." "And I lay a thousand scudi against it," rejoined the Christian, who caused a bond to be drawn up to the effect that in case the report should prove untrue, then the Christian Merchant, Signor Paul M. Sechi, is bound to pay the Jewish merchant the sum of 1000 scudi, and on the other hand, if the truth of this news be confirmed, the Christian merchant, Signor Paul M. Sechi, is justified and empowered to cut with his own hand, with a well sharpened knife, a pound of the Jew's fair flesh, of that part of the body it might please him. When the news proved true, the Christian insisted on his bond, but the Governor having got wind of the affair, reported it to the Pope, who condemned both Jew and Christian to the galleys, from which they could only be ransomed by paying a fine of 2000 scudi to the hospital of the Sixtine bridge.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A Chinese newspaper has entered upon its two thousandth volume. It has lost all its original subscribers.

It is asserted that a fresh boiled lobster eaten by an inebriate is a potent agent in restoring him to soberness.

A lake has just been discovered among the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, which is surrounded by a perpendicular wall 2000 feet high.

A printer not long since set up the words "Be ye there for breakfast," instead of "Be ye, therefore, steadfast." It is not stated whether he had ever heard of Dr. Cather.

We are again placed under obligations to U. S. Senator Kellogg, for copies of the Report of the Congressional Committee, sent down here recently to enquire "the origin and character of the difficulties between Government and the officials of the State, and the United States officials in the State."

ANOTHER TANGLE.—On Monday night, June 10th, the Executive Committees of the Liberal Republicans, the German Liberals and the Greeley and Brown party, held a meeting in this city and agreed to prepare a suitable address to the people of the State, and authorized the appointment of a committee of fifteen to supervise the same.

From Salt Lake City we learn that U. S. Attorney Bates has issued an order for the drawing of jurors for the July term of the court, as prescribed by the territorial laws, in conformity with the decision of the United States Supreme Court. It is the intention of the district attorney to bring the violators of the act of Congress of 1892 against polygamy before the grand jury, and prepare test cases for the United States Supreme Court.

Bagasse as a Fertilizer.

This subject has long been attracting the attention of thinking men throughout Louisiana, and we have no doubt that bagasse will ere long be so utilized that it will be regarded as wasteful if not criminal for planters to dispose of it as they now do.

We last summer met a Lafourche planter who had long been experimenting with bagasse, and he is fully convinced that it can both be speedily converted into a manure and immediately returned to the field, or be transformed into the best material for paper-making. The gentleman referred to is very intelligent and an enthusiast on this subject. He promised us the privilege of publishing his ideas in full about the matter, at some future time, and we have ever since been patiently awaiting a communication from him. His name we withhold by request.

Mr. Daniel Thompson, from Chicago, and present owner of the Cornay plantation, near Pattersonville, is also an enthusiast on the same subject, and we have just learned that Mr. Wm. Minor, formerly of Terrebonne, has been making some experiments, with a strong probability of succeeding in converting bagasse into a fertilizer. Our State Fair Association should offer a premium for the best bagasse fertilizer, to stimulate those engaged in this noble work.—*Louisiana Sugar Bowl.*

It is not safe to write promissory notes for practice. They may turn up some day and return to plague the writer. A case has just been tried down in Maine, which was brought for the recovery of money on a promissory note, and the defendant testified that the note was written for practice while he and his brother were studying "Partial Payments," and was made payable to an old man who happened to be present, and who since died. He escaped a complete payment for his thoughtlessness in partial payments by proving that he was not of age when the note was written.

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Those who recall the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1869 as the grandest festival of the century, and who confidently expected that it must always remain *sui generis*, will doubtless be astonished within a few days to find their most brilliant recollections of that remarkable occasion completely surpassed by the still more remarkable spectacle which will then be presented. The Jubilee of 1869 was a success financially, musically, and numerically; but such preparations have already been made, and such further plans will be carried forward in the days before the 17th of June, that we feel no hesitation in saying, at this time, that the festival of 1872 will greatly surpass its predecessor, in the size of the building, the number of spectators, the excellence of the music, the ability of the chorouses, the number and celebrity of the soloists, and the eminence of the invited guests.

Les' these statements should be deemed over-enthusiastic, and it be imagined that we have too early become influenced by the opinions of our Boston neighbors, we propose at this time to give a few facts with reference to the present condition of the Coliseum, the singers engaged, and the gentlemen who are expected to be present.

The Coliseum building, an accurate view of which we herewith present to our readers, is now almost entirely completed, and is capable it is said of seating 100,000 persons. The work has advanced with great rapidity, owing to the large number of persons employed upon the structure. The workingmen were so sub-divided and classified that there was no clashing of interests; and during the construction of the building the carpenters and the gas-fitters worked side by side. It may be mentioned here that after the recent gale, which overthrew a portion of the structure, certain improvements were made in its shape; while the stability and security of the whole structure have been so severely tested that timid persons need not have the slightest fear of any accident or collapse. As will be seen from the accompanying engraving, which we have prepared for the readers of the *Independent*, from photographic plans furnished us by the New England Lithographic Company, of Boston, the edifice, notwithstanding its great size and unique construction, is one of very considerable architectural beauty.

While we are speaking of the building, a word or two may be added in reference to the Coliseum organ, which is now nearly completed, at the manufactory of the builders, Messrs. Wilcox & Co., in Boston Highlands. The capacity of the instrument is nearly twice that of the organ built under Mr. Wilcox's direction in 1869, and will occupy a space thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep, the highest pipe being forty-three feet in length. The pipes of the instrument will not be incased. The wind will be supplied by eight pumps, with an aggregate capacity of twelve hundred and eighty cubic feet per minute. The instrument will be very little ornamented, but will, such is its greatly increased capacity, supass the previous instrument, whose compact power of sound all will remember.

With reference to the singers, the chorus of 20,000 was made within three weeks from the time of the opening of the chorus-lists, and Dr. Tourjee, the superintendent, has been obliged to decline applications in great numbers; so that it is possible that another chorus of equal size could be organized. The Roster of the chorus has just been published, and contains the names and officers of 165 musical associations. These various choruses are at present actively engaged in rehearsals, and their success has already been very great.

One of the most important features of the occasion will be the presence of Johann Strauss and his celebrated Vienna orchestra. Herr Strauss, having left Vienna on Friday, May 24th, is expected to arrive in Boston about the 12th instant. This is in some respects the most remarkable announcement yet made, since the name of Strauss is at once suggestive of the highest musical ability and the most exquisite execution. In addition to the Strauss orchestra, the services of the Irish Constabulary Band have also been secured, making, with the Austrian, French, and Prussian orchestras, four national representative associations. It is now definitely announced that President Thiers has given permission to the band of the Garde Republique to visit America on this occasion. This band, as our readers will remember, was reorganized from the celebrated musical corps of the Garde Imperiale.

Those of us who were present at the Jubilee of 1869 will remember the important part which Madame Parepa-Rosa, by her magnificent vocalization, contributed to the success of the occasion; and, since that lady, as well as Mlle. Nilsson and Miss Kellogg, is now in Europe, the question naturally arises whether any soprano of sufficient voice to fill the immense building can be secured. But all such inquiries are satisfactorily answered by the definite announcement, which is now made, that a positive engagement has been made with Madame Peschka-Leutner, of Leipzig, who is considered the peer of the two eminent singers we have mentioned, and who, without disparagement to previous favorites, is probably the only European soprano who can fill a building of the immense size of the Coliseum.

The music for the Jubilee has been published, and the book contains many of the grandest creations of the greatest masters—Mozart, Handle, Haydn, Bach, and others. While many of the old favorites such as "Thanks be to God," "The Heavens are Telling," and the "Hymn of Peace," will be recognized by those who sang and heard three years ago, the book will also be found to contain new pieces and new selections of equal merit.

With reference to the distinguished guests, we will only mention that among those who are expected to be present are the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Governors of the several states, the judges of the Supreme Court, several eminent men connected with army and navy, together with other men of equal celebrity in private life.

In this brief sketch it has been impossible to give more than a passing mention to many subjects of interest which might well have been expanded into an article longer than this; and we have only been able to present a few of the facts in which the public is interested at the present time. But we cannot close with out paying an earnest tribute to Mr. Patrick S. Gilmore, whose energy and perseverance have carried to its successful completion this grandest musical undertaking of the century. Mr. Gilmore is not only a man of indomitable energy, rare tact, and unusual executive ability; but he is also thoroughly devoted to the best interests of music and art. Under circumstances which would have discouraged most men, Mr. Gilmore has carried through to its brilliant termination a plan of the most daring originality. If the World's Peace Jubilee of 1872 had been devised in the interests of inferior art, and with the design of lowering the standard of musical taste, it would have received our unqualified condemnation; but, since it has been the constant aim of Mr. Gilmore and his able assistants to present to the public the grandest music of all ages, in a form adequately fitted to its merit, it is simple justice to say that they have raised themselves to the position of public benefactors.

Such, then, is the present condition of the World's Peace Jubilee, which will so soon be in the full tide of successful operation. Of its plans, its managers, and its participants we have briefly spoken; of its effect upon public taste it is impossible to form an adequate judgement at the present time. But it is certain that its benefits will not be limited to the present month or year; and its purifying and ennobling influence will be felt in America long after the last strain of its music shall have died away.

Finally, we will say to those who, as we did, enjoyed appreciated the Peace Jubilee of 1869 that they will certainly find the attractive features of that memorable occasion repeated and augmented now; while to the army of summer tourists and lovers of music it is hardly necessary to remark that a visit to the Jubilee will not only furnish a present pleasure, but an agreeable memory for the future. Perhaps, however, it will be well to urge upon the public as early a purchase of tickets as is possible, lest they fall into the hands of speculators, as is apt to be the case.—*Independent.*

HUMOROUS.

A Cotemporary describes a bachelor as a man who has neglected his opportunity of making some poor woman miserable.

"What color was the last squall at sea?" Why the storm rose and the wind blue.

A clergyman said the other day that modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Sham!

A newly married gentleman and lady riding in a chaise were unfortunately overturned. A person coming to their assistance observed it was a very shocking sight. "Very shocking indeed," replied the gentleman, "to see a newly married couple fall out so soon."

A Philadelphia paper comments on the weather thusly:

"The showers of the last three days will cause every stalk of corn to carry ears like a jackass, while every watermelon will fancy itself a lager beer keg dressed in Paris green."

A street conductor, in San Francisco, just beginning to collect his fares, placed his hand in the side pocket of his coat to draw forth his nippers, when out came a formidable five-shooter from a miner's hip pocket, accompanied with the exclamation, "Look here, stranger, I kim from the mountains, but yer can't get the drop on me!"

A young minister, who had been invited to preach in a church where the congregation was very much opposed to written sermons, found himself in a very unusual and unpleasant condition when he rose to announce his discourse. He had never preached without notes, and all his ideas fled as soon as he had announced his text. He paused; told how his text was divided; paused again; repeated his text, and then made several unsuccessful efforts to say something about something. He tried the creation, but that would not do. Then he attempted something about the patriarchs of old, but failed again. Everything seemed very dark to him until he thought of Joseph. He had read of him so much that he was sure he remembered his history. "Now, brethren," said he, "Jacob had twelve children. Yes, (raising his voice), he had twelve sons. That good old father (raising his voice still higher) had twelve sons and, brethren, they were all boys." With this he sat down very suddenly, and then rose and gave out the doxology.

Such Rulings can not see what women want any more right" for she beat the first man born in the world out of a dead sure thing, and she can beat the last one with the same card.

The Louisianian.

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

HO FOR BATON ROUGE.—On Monday afternoon, the delegates to the Convention will leave the City on a steamboat chartered for the purpose.

DELEGATES from the City and Parish of Orleans were elected on Thursday last to the Cutomhouse Convention to meet in Baton Rouge on June 19. We have not heard of any dissatisfaction with the elected from the political centers in the Granite building, so we suppose their men are all in.

☞The fair in Central Church was closed on Thursday evening after having been open for ten evenings. Great praise is due the ladies who have so regularly and so long endured the harassing duties of holding tables. We have not ascertained the nett proceeds of the effort, but we have no doubt a respectable sum will be turned over.

☞In our advertising columns will be found the notice of the readiness of "Noy," at his restaurant on Pontchartrain wharf to afford accommodation to patrons. It affords us pleasure to recommend the establishment of our enterprising friend to the patronage of lake visitors.

He can't be beat.

☞It is lamentable that the city Democratic papers should be always indulging in such gross exaggerations and wilfull misrepresentations of every petty quarrel between men whose accident have made to differ in complexion. It is to be regretted because such unscrupulous proceedings tending to provoke a "war of races," are evidences of that malevolence and vindictiveness which belong to a barbaric age, and are utterly inconsistent with the profession to give the negro a fair chance in the race for life.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

In view of the assembling in Baton Rouge, on June 19, of two State Republican Conventions, at such dangerous issue on important questions as to threaten the complete disruption of our party in the State, and in the view of the other fact that our uncompromising political adversaries are industriously employed in not only uniting their own ranks and concentrating their own forces for a vigorous campaign against us in the fall, but also in fomenting and intensifying the hostility which exists in our midst, it behooves every true Republican to lay aside his clique prejudices, to abandon partisan considerations, and determine to stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming struggle.

Such a course is rendered the more necessary if we refer to the plans and the propositions of the Democratic and Reform Conventions that lately met in New Orleans. "First, last and all the time" have we witnessed in every scheme of theirs, every proposal of compromise, a determination to limit the meaning of "people" to the whites of the State, and in accordance with that resolve, to endorse and put in office gentlemen all of one class, thus deliberately ignoring the the entire colored element which constitutes quite as much voting power, and among which are to be found men as competent, as deserving and as chivalric as the very class striving to deny it political representation.

The efforts of the above parties at harmony, are not yet entirely successful, but the points in dispute between them in no way relate to the injustice sought to be inflicted on the negro. The Reform party, with all its professions of friendship, and with a colored "brother" in its midst, have all but accepted the joint ticket on which we have no representative, while the Democratic party leaders only oppose the ticket because they have not received the lion's share of the nominations. These things we regard as sure indications of a determination to exclude the negro from participation in the government, and to run a white man's ticket and to establish if possible, a purely white man's government. The cry of "negro domination," of "africanizing Louisiana," and similar alarms as unjust as they are untrue, and arises out of the simple fact that we ask for that quota of representation in the State government to which we are fully entitled, and which we find freely accorded other races of people. If such claims of the negro are to be regarded as evidences of a disposition to dominate, should we not have the most serious apprehensions of danger to our Republican freedom when we see the evident tendency of the recent conventions? And should not every colored man in the State arise and exert his utmost energies to bring together our divided party, and fight it out on the straight old line of Republicanism with its liberal, humane, and progressive ideas, as against Democracy with its exclusive, cruel, and antiquated notions? It is no time to think and to talk about and to encourage new parties. Evidently there can be no agreement secured on the fundamental question of the civil and political equality of the negro. In every plan which has been concocted, in every scheme which has been made public he has been studiously subordinated, if not openly repudiated. Let the Republicans who go to Baton Rouge bear this in mind, and let them remember that on their shoulders will rest the enormous responsibility of preserving or of overthrowing Republican rule in Louisiana.

We have heard a number of colored men extolled, through the columns of the Press, and lauded in all the political circles around us, as honest, worthy and capable men.

Democrats have repeatedly expressed their preference of such men for rulers to the whole carpet-bag and scalawag fraternity of whites. With what amount of sincerity these utterances have been made, let the Conventions at Baton Rouge for once test. Select and centre on one of these gentlemen, place him in the fore front as candidate for Governor. Certainly we should have no hesitation in arriving at our choice for this position, but we are not now advocating the fitness, or the claims of any particular candidate, but we do urge that the gordian knot of our difficulties be thus cut, and the great bone of all our contentions be so disposed of.

Nominate a colored man for Governor, and throw the responsibility of his defeat on those who would keep us divided and antagonistic, that they may succeed with their plans of guiding Conventions as they think fit, and of running the government of Louisiana in their own interest.

MURDER IN ST. LANDRY.

The Opelousas *Journal*, of June 8, chronicles another cold blooded murder committed on June 6. The words of our contem. are:

"The victim in this case, Willis Johnson, a colored preacher, it seems on Thursday night was visiting his friends or relations, near Mr. Solomon Johnson's, on Coulee Croche. During the night, the house was surrounded by an armed band, who broke in, seized their victim, and dragging him out, literally riddled his body with buckshot. When the poor fellow begged for time to say his prayers, some brute was heard to reply: G—d—n you, you have always prayed too much; there is no time for such foolishness now, and immediately a volley was fired into him.

"People living at a distance, we imagine, will scarcely credit the report of such hellish work in our parish; yet we assure them it is true.

"Nor is it an isolated instance. On the contrary, within the range of this gang, from Coulee Croche to the neighborhood of Grand Coteau, and along the southern line of our Parish, such cases are of frequent occurrence; and notwithstanding to our own personal knowledge, the most untiring efforts have been made by the officers to ferret out these murderers, so far there has been but little success. By their barbarities and cruelties, and by means of their thorough organization, they have created a reign of terror, which effectually precludes any inquirs into their deeds."

The *Journal* is satisfied that these diabolical acts are committed by a well organized band, and that every member of it is known and could be indentified, "did witnesses dare testify against them." But they do not, and the question naturally comes up what should be done to arrest these outrageous proceedings? We propose the enquiry and hope that all in authority, in State and National departments, on whom devolve the protection of the defenceless masses, will take cognizance of this matter, and exerting the puissant arm of authority and power, secure peace and order to the unfortunate people who are terrorized in the parishes.

☞The *National Republican* of yesterday is facetious at the expense of some gentlemen who are "prominently spoken of as candidates for the various State offices," and but for the air of seriousness which pervades the first part of its "State ticket" article, we would have thought some one of the *subs* had perpetrated a huge joke on the Customhouse. For, really, we can scarcely think that any sane Republican believes a State ticket composed of any six of the gentlemen named could receive enough support to even make it formidable. But it is just what has been charged against this faction. They are resolved to have all the prominent offices for their ring, and hence they don't want compromise. Why it is the coolest and sublimest impudence we have seen for some time to assume that only the gentlemen named have been "prominently" spoken of. The writer might have come nearer the truth if he had added—in Customhouse circles.

☞That was a proper resolution Judge Dibble gave notice of in the meeting of the School Board on Wednesday night. The Treasurer of that body is not required to submit any statement to the Board or any one else for supervision or examination. On enquiry the Judge, as chairman of the Board, ascertained that the treasurer had received $139,619, and expended $139,202 leaving a balance in his hands of $417. Such a loose mode of carrying on a matter of such importance demands correction and we are glad to note the intention to apply a remedy by requiring detailed reports to be submitted to the Board at stated times. We make these remarks without intending the remotest reflection on the present competent and trust-worthy treasurer.

☞The Park Commissioners determined to obtain the best professional talent to aid them in carrying out their idea of improving and beautifying the City Parks have secured the services of Mr. Bogart, a Park engineer of known celebrity. This gentleman has visited the grounds and there is reason to believe that he will ere long present such plans and specifications to the Park Commissioners as will enable them to carry out their cherished purpose of improving the Second and Sixth District Parks.

NOW THEN. Yesterday's *Republican* contains the letter of Governor Warmoth to Hon. H. J. Campbell, President of the convention of May 28, declining the presentation of his name to the convention at Baton Rouge for re-nomination.

The aspect in which we view this step to-day is, in its bearing on the Customhouse Republicans. These gentlemen have all along been clamoring for "the other" wing of the Republican party to sever all connection with Governor Warmoth, to "drop him," to come out from him and be separate and all would be right. Well, the Governor has officially sundered himself whether wisely or unwisely results alone will tell; but he declines to be a candidate before the Baton Rouge Assembly. Let us hope that a spirit of honest manliness will inspire the Customhouse folks to a straight forward course. Never a good reason for declining to act with Republicans because an objectionable member was among them, let there be no more captions and pharisical pretences, no more impracticable conditions of compromise, but let all meet and unite on a common basis and, "we may be happy yet."

☞The intense desire of the bulk of Republicans for harmony in our ranks stands out in bold and remarkable contrast to the bull-headed stubborness of the leaders of the Customhouse wing of the party. These gentlemen pretend that they want harmony, but the terms on which they propose to secure it, are so insulting and humiliating that no body of men can honorably accept them. The bulk of the people want peace and unity, let their representatives at Baton Rouge on Wednesday supercede the impracticable leaders and give it to them.

☞The *National Republican* with its accustomed tone of perversion attacks the police officers, who accompanied Mr. J. L. Tharpe to the office of tax collector in Jefferson, because they were in citizens dress, and calls them "the disguised police." Now the simple truth, and that beyond a doubt well known to the *N. R* is that the officers were two well known "Specials."

"Assume a virtue, if you have it not."

HARD ON DOLLY VARDEN.—The *Weekly Ibervillee South* gives the following graphic and perhaps appropriate description of one of the present fashions. It says:

"The Dolly Varden is simply a bunched up overdress, cut in antique style, and made of any flowered material which most resembles old fashion chintz bedroom furniture."

☞Pelican Lodge, K. C., and their numerous friends, had a gay old time at the City Park with their pic-nic, which lasted for three days. We are under obligations for special attentions.

Sacredness of Tears.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition and of unspeakable love. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricken one—weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Scoff not, if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted by sympathy; they are what help to elevate him above the brute. We love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. Whatever men, in their shot-sighted philosophy, may say to the contrary, sorrow is one of the chief purifiers of the human heart. All the other emotions draw us closer to the objects of this world. Love, joy, envy, revenge by turns away the heart of man, and bind him with golden cords of affection, or with iron bands of malice to the objects by which he is surrounded. Grief alone weans him from this life, and with a finger raised towards another higher and better shows that, when the delights of earth are faded, the joys of Heaven will bloom with unfading beauty in the "fields of light" above.

"Shall we take a bus" up Broadway!" said a New Yorker, who was showing his country cousin the wonders of the city. "Oh, dear no!" said the frightened girl, "I would not do that in the street."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. GRAY.

During the recess of the Convention at Philadelphia, while the committee on credentials were out preparing a report, speeches were called for. The New York *Tribune*, of June 8, says:

Loud calls were made for Gray, and William H. Gray, of Arkansas, a medium-sized, dark-skinned colored man, of genteel appearance and good manners, came to the platform and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—For the first time probably in the history of the American people, there stands before you in a National Convention assembled, a representive of that oppressed race that has lived among you for two hundred and fifty years, lifted by the magnanimity of this great nation, the power of God and the laws of war from the degredation of slavery to the proud position of American citizenship. (Great Applause.) Words fail me on this occasion to thank you for this evidence of your grand progress in civilization, where a people of such magnitude, the grandest and greatest nation upon the earth, not only in the recognition of the merit of the glory of the war which her noble sons waged so successfully have in Convention assembled and willingly listened not only to the greatest of her orators, but to the humblest citizen of this great republic. (Great Applause.) I scarcely know where to begin upon an occasion like this. If I raise the curtain of the past, then I open the door of the sarcophagus from which we have but just emerged. If I go back to the primary history of my race on this continent I would open up, perhaps, the discussion of things and circumstances that would make us blush, and the blood upon the cheek to tingle in view of the evidence of the condition of our race such as the American people have never thought of in its degradation, in the shame and the humble condition from which we have just emerged. But this is scarcely necessary. We are ready to say, in the words of the Good Book,

LET THE DEAD PAST BURY ITS DEAD,"

While we remember these errors, while we remember all these degradations, there is no vengeance, thank God, found in our hearts; no revengeful feelings, no desire of retaliation; but God has given us a heart to thank the American people for the position in which we stand to-day, and we are willing, as I said before, to "let the dead past bury its dead," and go on in our progress and fit ourselves to become what we have been made by law American citizens indeed and in fact. (Applause). It is the wonder of the world, the miracle of the nineteenth century that, in the great struggle which rooked this country from centre to circumference—that, amid the debris of 250 years, a living people were found by this great nation and lifted from that degreation, as it were, by the strong arm of power, and at once and without forethought placed, as I have before remarked, upon the broad plane of American citizenship. If we have failed somewhat in the sanguine expectations of our friends, yet upon the whole I think we have fairly worked out the problem so far as we have gone. To-day for the first time God has pleased me with the sight of that grand, noble old man Gerrit Smith (applause), who stood by us and for us when we could not stand for ourselves. (Tremendous applause.) The sight of him repays me for all the suffering, all the pain of years. The sight of him to-day renews

MY FAITH IN THAT HUMANITY WHICH IS DIVINE.

(Prolonged cheering.) We are here to-day gentlemen, a part and parcel of this people, an integral part of the great body of this country, and here for the purpose, in harmony with you, of intrusting the rein of power into the hands of that hero that led us through a great and bloody struggle of years; led us out to citizenship, and who, when the war ended, and he was nominated for President in 1868, said:—"Let us have peace." The sowing of the problem of our citizenship has been the work for years. No one knew how that position was to be brought about. But few men could comprehend the situation or the political position of affairs in the South; but few men knew—I happened to be present upon that occasion, in 1868, when General Grant was nominated, and when I went home to my State of Arkansas I know very well, and there are men here who can attest it, that through that political canvass

IT COST THE LIVES OF THREE HUNDRED BLACK MEN

in Arkansas to carry the State for Ulysses S. Grant. To-day the problem is being worked out to further solution. The Ku-Klux problem is being worked out. The Ku-Klux situation is settled and the peace of the country secured; but had it not been for the law and the man at the helm, who had the nerve to execute it, that organization would be to-day in full venom in that section of the country; therefore we urge upon the American people to give us Ulysses S. Grant for our candidate, for his name is a tower of strength at the South, and the only name that unrepentant rebels respect. [Prolonged cheers.] He is the man to work out the great problem now being solved in this country by the great republican party. It has been truly said the past problem has not yet been fully solved. Its duties are not entirely fullfilled. Its organization must not yet be disintegrated. The full measure of our citizenship is not yet completed. We stand, many of us, in prominent positions in the Southern States, but right among the people we hold position. The law is so weak and the public sentiment so perverse that the common civilities of a citizen are withheld from us.

WE WANT THE RIGHTS BILL.

(Applause.) We demand that we still be respected as men among men—free American citizens.—(Cheers.) We do not ask that for any small reason. There are always two classes of people. We have to be afraid of

THAT CLASS WHO LOVE US TOO WELL,

and that class who hate us too much. (Laughter.) All we ask is a fair share in the race of life, and give us the same privileges that are given to other men. I hope the action of this Convention will be such that we may be able to go home rejoicing. So far as the colored people of the South are concerned, they are a unit to-day for Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.) I know they told us often, "Niggers" can now go for the father of republicanism. When we objected to this, on the ground that he was not the republican nominee, they said he was the father of republicanism. Said I, "Very well: if that is so, I thank him for having been the father of such a brood of illustrious and loyal men; but I fear, like Abraham of old, he takes Hagar instead of Sarah. We cannot afford that. (Laughter.) If you do this we do not intend to recognize any of these outside children. (Renewed Laughter.) There is the inheritance of the free woman, the legitimate offspring of the old man, and we are going to keep the boys all at home. (Cheers.) I fear some of these talkers are like the Ishmaelite of old, and the old lady will have to hunt for water in the wilderness. (Great Laughter.)

THE BLACK PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

are solid. They know who are their friends. They know very well there is no standing by the black man outside of the republican party. They know they cannot afford to vote against their best friends, and they will not do it. They will all vote for Grant from the start—from Arkansas to the Gulf of Mexico. I am happy to hear from other gentlemen of the Convention the sentiments here uttered, and for the privilege of knowing that the ranks will be kept solid together for the victory that will perch upon our banners in the coming contest. (Prolonged Applause.)

As the California earthquake approached, a young lady improved the opportunity to faint away in her lover's arms. It being the first time either dared to establish such an opportunity. She did not recover for twenty minutes or more, and the gentleman took a vast oath on the morrow that he would "give twenty dollars a shock for earthquakes."

How to prevent your wife from scolding you—Don't marry.

GRANT AND WILSON.

NOTICE OF NOMINATION.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER.

President Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson have been notified by the President of the National Republican Convention of their nomination by the convention.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention; Hon. Strobach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Dana, Sergeant, and others, Vice Presidents, and gentlemen:

Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received.

I accept the the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. That experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave to him, as executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The Pleasures of Reporting.

The Cincinnatti *Gazette* says:

It is a nice thing to rouse an elderly gentleman from his slumbers at a late hour of the night, in order to ascertain who occupies the remaining houses on the block. It is almost as exhilarating, in fact, as sitting down upon a red-hot poker. One of the *Gazette's* reporters tried the former pleasing little performance a few nights ago. The scene was in the West End, the hour past midnight, and the reporter was seeking a gentleman residing on the street, on important business. After trying in vain to secure a clue by deciphering the numbers on the houses he at last mounted the steps leading to an unpretentious three-story brick house and rang the bell softly, and but once. In about a minute a confused sound, as of somebody falling over chairs within, broke the silence, and divers and sundry phurious exclamations came flowing out on the still night air. Then with a suddenness of lightning and the noise of a clap of thunder, a front window was flung open to the several lengths of an elderly gentleman who looked as if he had "fit in the revolution" bulged through the opening, while a voice growled forth in tones of bruin like sweetness: "Well, what d'ye want?" "Does Mr. —— live here or in this neighborhood?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, could you inform me which of these houses is number ——?" "I don't know, sir; I don't know." "Well, you really must pardon—" "Well, *you*, sir, ought to know what you want to *see* before waking people up at this time of night. You ought to be *arrested*, sir. It's an *outrage*, sir. You have no *right* to wake people out of their sleep in that way, sir. Don't you know that, sir? *Aye*, sir. If you don't—yes, sir, and that's all I've got to say about it. Good night, sir."

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.—There is no class of sympathy which is not humanized and liberalized, in feelings and sentiments, by frequent and friendly intercourse. We are born to sympathiz for each other in pleasure as well as grief. The social feelings are improved when amusements are participated in in common with our fellowmen the mind warms and expands, and becomes sensible to pleasure unknown to him whose enjoyments are all but solitary—who confines all his interest and happiness as concern to the narrow circle of his own selfishness. The soul becomes liberalized and enlightened when mingling in the society of others and particularly when sharing in their pleasures. While, on the contrary, in solitude the man becomes misanthropic and selfish contracted in his notions, and filled with narrow prejudices.

A young married man was remarking to some ladies that it was always the women that run after the men, when his wife indignantly replied: "You know, my dear, never ran after you."

"That may be," he replied, "but you took mighty good care not get out of the way.

THE RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS BURNED.

It will be seen by the following from the *Evening Star* that the editor of the NEW NATIONAL ERA, has met with a serious loss in the burning of his residence, in Rochester, New York. The loss has not, up to this wriring been fully ascertained, but the following is an approximation:

"The house of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, New York, burned on Sunday night last, is described as an elegant mansion, wirh barn and outhouses, on Douglass Hill, in the suburbs of that city. The building was erected by Mr. Douglass twenty-one years ago, and has been occupied by him as a residence since that time. It was built of wood, and was an easy prey to the devouring element. Mr. Douglass was in this city, and the house was occupied by his son-in-law, N. Sprague, and family, who had a narrow escape from death, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The furniture saved was but of small value, excepting the valuable library and private papers. A cow worth $100, and the coaches, buggies, harness, &c., in the barn were consumed, but Mr. Sprague succeeded in rescuing the horses. The fire originated in the barn and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there has been no light used in this building since last winter. Mr. Douglass' residence was surrounded by a beautiful grove, which was entirely destroyed. $11-000 in United States bonds, which were in the house were destroyed.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., June 10, 1872.

To the Weekly LOUISIANIAN:

MR. EDITOR:

Inclosed you will find a set of resolutions offered by Mr. John G. Lewis at a meeting of the colored citizens of the parish of Natchitoches which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the colored Republicans of the parish of Natchitoches, in mass meeting assembled, do endorse the Republican platform, as laid down by the Chicago Convention, and the same as adopted by the regular Republican Convention held in the city of New Orleans on the 28th day of May, 1872, and presided over by Lieut. Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of our delegates in the above named Convention.

Resolved, That we, the colored Republicans of the parish of Natchitoches, do hereby endorse the State Administration of his Excellency, H. C. Warmoth.

Resolved, That we find in his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, an able man, and a true Republican, worthy of the respect and gratitude of all good Republicans throughout the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we, the regular Republicans of the parish of Natchitoches, in mass assembled, do endorse the actions of our worthy and much respected Lieut. Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback—endorse him for the able and discreet manner adopted by him in guiding the Republican ship of State—endorse him for his united efforts in attempting to bring about a reconciliation of and with the Republican masses throughout the State.

Resolved, That we, the regular Republicans of the parish of Natchitoches, do renounce, and have no interest directly or indirectly with any Liberal or Reform movement in this parish.

Resolved, That we endorse and adhere to the nominations made by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 6, 1872.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Natchitoches, regular, do find in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, a man worthy of being the leader of the Republicans throughout the State of Louisiana, and we, the regular Republicans of the parish of Natchitoches in mass assembled, do again heartily endorse him and his acts as put forth in the behalf of the whole people irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we endorse the efforts of all Republicans, in endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation of the Republican masses throughout the State, and that they will ever hold dear the cause of their country and its people.

JNO. G. LEWIS, Secretary
Parish Central Ex. Com.

After the unanimous adoption of the above resolutions, Hon. H. Raby was called upon to address the assembly, which he did with brilliancy, followed by John G. Lewis and others, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

ANDREW CARTER,
President.

JOHN G. LEWIS, Secretary.

HALL OF THE COLFAX GUARD, June 12, 1872.—At a meeting of the Colfax Guards the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

John B. Kellar, President.
William Wallace, 1st Vice President.
W. L. Evans, 2d " "
Robert Smith, 3d " "
Edward Keating, Secretary.
L. P. Henderson, Corresponding Sec.
W. G. Elliottt, Treasurer.
Dr. Joseph E. Elliott, Grand Marshal.

The following resolution offered by Moses Briggs was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The convention assembled at Philadelphia on the sixth of June, 1872, did nominate that patriotic soldier U. S. Grant, by a unanimous vote, and

Whereas, We believe in the patriotism and republicanism of U. S. Grant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do indorse the said nomination and pledge our undivided support to the said nominee.

The following resolution, offered by Edward Keating, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, William B. Barrett and A. E. Barber be elected honorary members of this club.

Restaurant.

ON PONTCHARTRAIN WHARF.

The public is notified that I have perfected my arrangements for the summer season, and am now prepared to feed the hungry and wash the dirty. My restaurant and bath-house are located on the wharf, left hand side, where visitors will be served with the very best, at reasonable rates.

NOY.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE SOUTH TO CHICAGO,

And all points North and East via Chicago.

This Route is from 100 to 150 Miles Shorter and from 12 to 24 hours Quicker than any other to Chicago.

No Change of Cars from Cairo to Chicago. Oply one change to Niagara Falls, New York and Boston.

The Illinois Central Railroad is the only Direct Route from the South to St. Louis, and all points West via St. Louis.

This route is 30 miles shorter than any other to St. Louis.

No change of cars from Cairo to St. Louis.

For through tickets and information, apply at the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel; and at the principal ticket offices throughout the South.

B. F. LONGLEY,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Rigolets, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi. Ocean Springs East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

☞ Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for $20, and 1000 miles for $30—are sold at the Ticket office.

☞ Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHREN RAILROAD,

From Depot, foot of Calliope street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.

Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner Common street, under City Hotel, and at Depot N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent

LOUISIANA DIVISION—OF—NEW ORLEANS. MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave New Orleans at	8 A. M.
Arrive at Donaldsonville at	12:15 noon
Leave Donaldsonville at	1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans at	4:50 P. M.

☞ Freight received and tickets sold at Station of Mobile Division.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

On and after March 25, 1872,

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS will leave the depot, foot of Canal street, daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss., making close connection for Selma and Eastern points. For further information and through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O. & T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

JNO. A. PUNCH,
Gen. Pass. Agent, M. & O. R. R.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE American People OF THE INTRODUCTION *FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE UNITED STATES OF* Dr. G. Colletso's *CELEBATED EUROPEAN RENOWNFD ALTERATIVE PILLS.*

The success of which in *England*, *France*, *Germany*, *Austria* and *Prussia* is unprecidented, having entirely superseded all magnesias, salts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable Purgative ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletso has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with his valuable Pills, and to prevent any imitation of them, manufactures them at his Central Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Calletso, to assure the people that his

ALTFRATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never yet tried, would state that he is a graduate member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has abored to produce some medicine which would come within the reach of all, and and which would effectually cure a large number of complaints so general, and for the want of an article of this kind generally goes neglected until the healt is impaired and undermined and the constitution shattered. He, therefore, has tried them effecually in Europe for the last fifteen years, with the most satisfactory results, and their uccess has been so complete, that it has astonished even himself, and surpassed his most sanguine expectations. One or two boxes save hundreds of dollars in doctors' fees every year in curing the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, scurvy or scrofula,

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your head hot and aching, your mouth and lips parched and your eyes red and constipated, or inflamed, you will find immediate relief in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try

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1 prize of	10,000	is..........	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is..........	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is..........	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is..........	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is..........	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is..........	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is..........	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is..........	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is..........	2,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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